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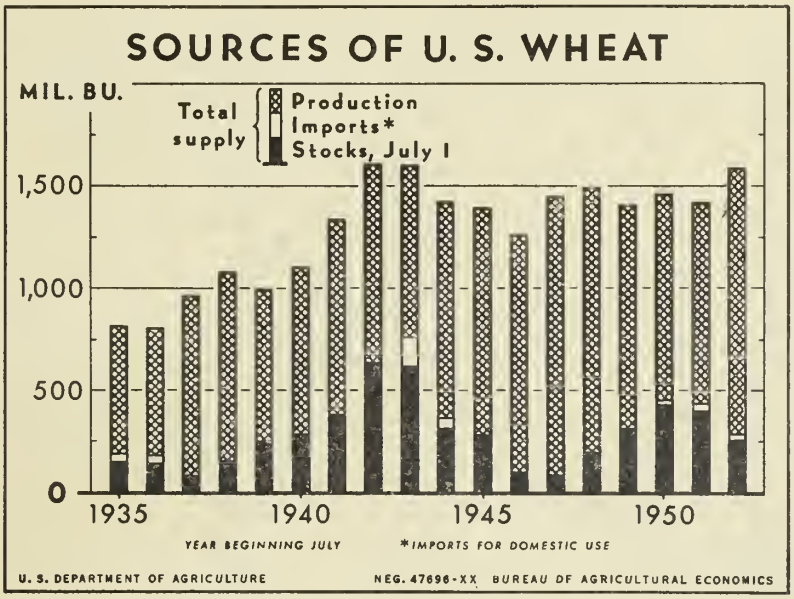
1953 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE SEPT. 10, A. M.

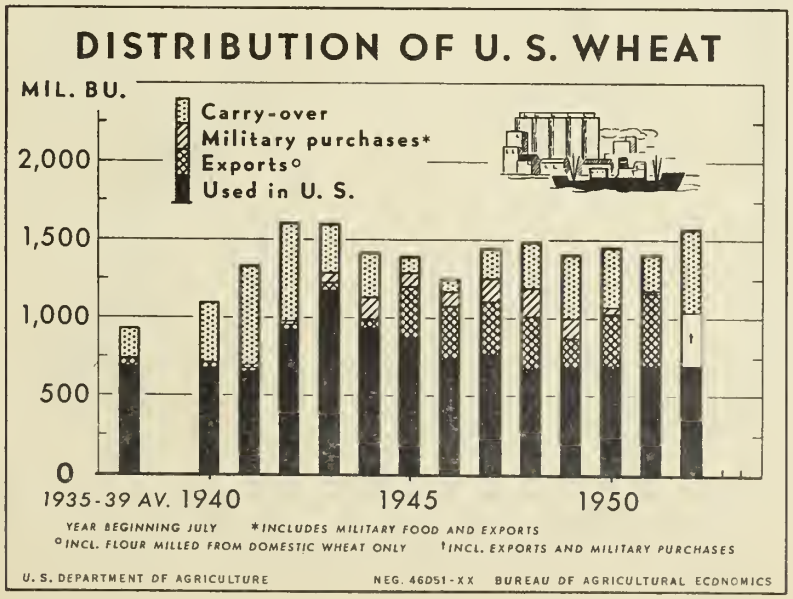
THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-130 BAE AUG.-SEPT. 1952



Wheat supplies in 1952-53 are estimated at 1,577 million bushels, the third largest of record. Stocks of old crop wheat on July 1, 1952 were 254 million bushels and the crop was estimated as of August 1 at 1,298 million. It is estimated that about 25 million bushels of feeding-quality wheat may be imported.



Continental domestic wheat uses are expected to total about 688 million bushels in 1952-53. If exports (including shipments to Territories) and military purchases total about 340 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1953 would be about 550 million bushels, which would be well above the 1945-50 average of 232 million, and more than double the 254 million of mid-1952.

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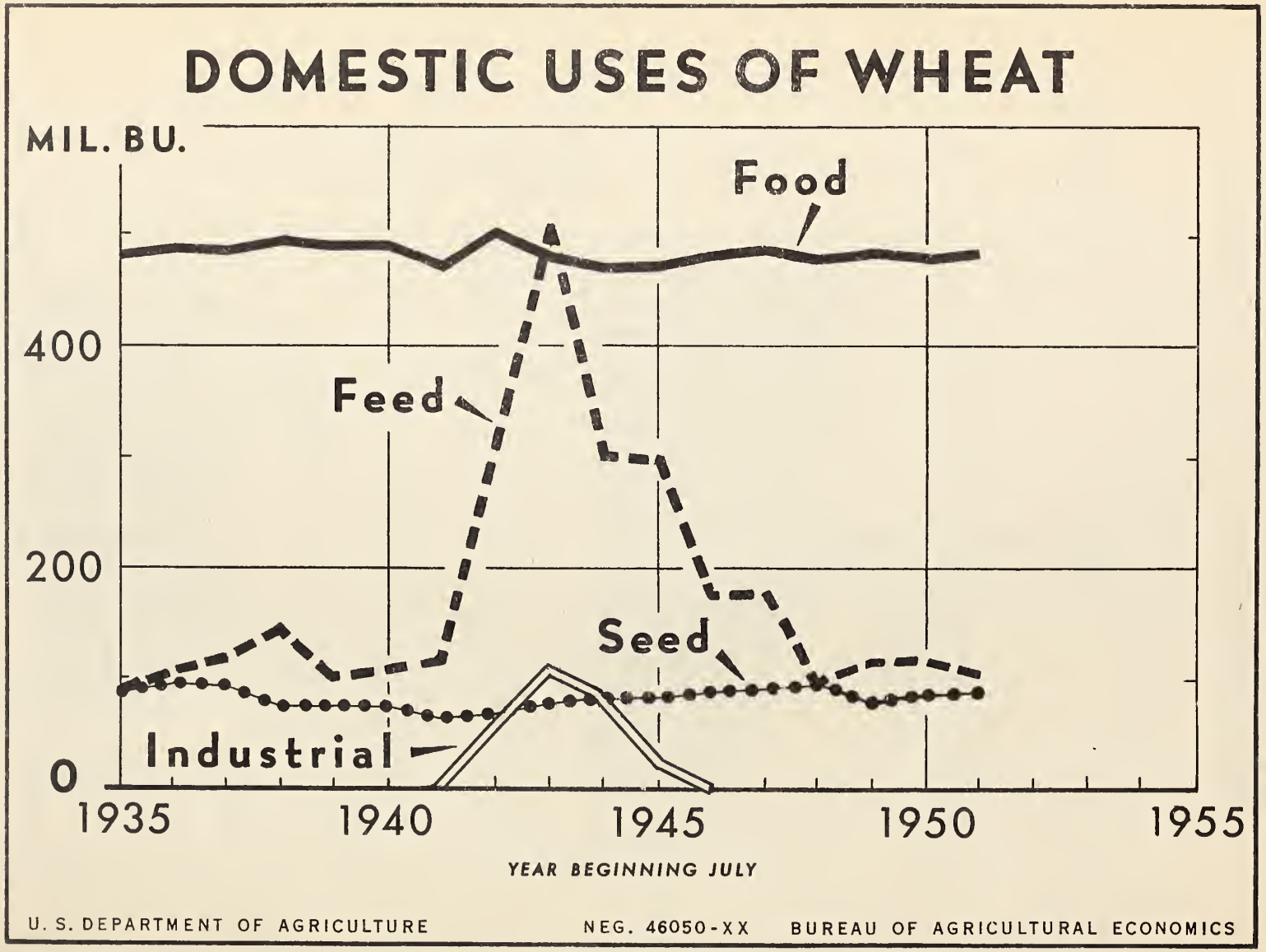

Total domestic use of wheat in 1952-53 is expected to be slightly above the quantity used in 1951-52. Food and seed may be about the same, with some increase in the quantity fed to livestock. Only insignificant quantities will be used industrially.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
- Including Rye -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 26, 1952

SUMMARY

Wheat supplies in prospect for this year and next probably will exceed domestic and export requirements and increases in the year-end carry-over stocks are expected for the 1952-53 marketing year and probably also for the 1953-54 year. This year, supplies are estimated to be the third largest in history and the carry-over next July 1 is expected to be about double the 254 million bushels of mid-1952.

The national wheat production goal for the 1953 harvest calls for 72 million seeded acres. This compares with 77.5 million acres seeded for the 1952 crop and the 1942-51 average of 70.6 million acres. Average yields on this goal acreage would result in a crop of about 1,080 million bushels. This would be enough to meet anticipated export and domestic requirements and probably add some to reserves on July 1, 1954. In some years growers have exceeded the acreage goals. If goals are exceeded in 1953 the increase in wheat supplies, at average yields, would add to the July 1, 1954 carry-over about 15 million bushels for each additional one million acres seeded.

During the current marketing year, prices of wheat are expected to average slightly below the effective loan level -- the support price of $2.20 minus a storage deduction. Cash wheat prices have advanced since late June but are expected to continue generally below the effective support until late fall or early winter. Recent legislation provides for manditory 90 percent of parity support prices again for the 1953 crop, which means that wheat prices in 1953 may not be much different than those now being realized.

World trade in wheat may be down about 5 percent from the high level of 1951-52, with exports from Canada larger and those from the United States smaller. Exports from Australia and Argentina are expected to continue at low levels. Countries other than the four principal exporters may increase their exports moderately.

Prospects for the 1952-53 breadgrain crops of the world, excluding the Soviet Union and China, point to a somewhat larger outturn than the good 1951-52 harvest, and a new record may even be established. An increase of about 400 million bushels of wheat is reported for North America. The outlook for Europe is generally favorable and an increase over 1951 is expected in countries for which reports are available. Conditions in the Soviet Union have not been entirely favorable and some damage to winter grains appears to have taken place. Conditions in Asia appear mostly favorable, and point to an even better harvest than the large one of last year. An increase of about 15 percent over 1951 in the Northern Hemisphere countries of Africa is in prospect. Conditions in Argentina were favorable at the beginning of the growing season, but prospects in Australia are less favorable than in 1951-52.

The national goal for rye, for harvest as grain, in 1953 is 1.7 million acres. In most years, the acreage harvested has been substantially below the announced goals. However, since the production has now reached such a low level and prices have advanced, it is probable that the acreage harvested in 1953 will more nearly approximate the goal than in past years. If the goal acreage is harvested and average yields are obtained, about 21 million bushels would be produced, compared with 21.3 million in 1950 and 21.4 million in 1951. A crop of this size would meet domestic requirements and hold the carry-over on July 1, 1954 at about 1952 level.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1953-54

BACKGROUND.- Unusually large exports of breadgrains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs for the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large United States exports also have held down the increase in the size of the carry-over since then (table 6). Exports of wheat during the marketing years 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50. Largely as a result of the war in Korea and reduced availability in other exporting countries, exports from the United States in 1950-51 increased to 366 million bushels. In 1951-52 they reached 473 million bushels, reflecting small exports from Southern Hemisphere countries and unusually large takings by India and France.

Production in 1953 Expected To Meet Requirements and Probably Add to Carry-over

A national goal of 72 million seeded acres for the 1953 wheat crop was announced on July 16. This is about 8 percent below the big acreage seeded for harvest this year, but above the 1942-51 average of 70.6 million acres (table 4). With average yields of 15 bushels per seeded acre 1/, this goal acreage would result in a crop of about 1,080 million bushels of wheat, and would meet all anticipated requirements for the marketing year, both domestic and export, and probably add some to reserves.

With a carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1953 estimated at about 550 million bushels, the total supply of domestic wheat for 1953-54 would be about 1,630 million bushels. Imports are expected to be small, possibly only about 5 million bushels, mostly of feeding-quality grain.

Domestic disappearance in 1953-54 is forecast at about 695 million bushels, consisting of 505 million bushels for civilian (continental and territorial) and military food, 85 million bushels or less for seed, and 105 million for feed. This would leave about 940 million bushels for exports and carry-over. Assuming exports at 300 million bushels (they seem likely to be within a range of 250 million to 350 million, compared with 473 million in 1951-52), the carry-over July 1, 1954 would be about 640 million bushels, or about the same as the large carry-over in 1942. Even if exports should be as much as 400 million bushels, the carry-over would be about 540 million bushels.

In some years growers have exceeded the goals. If goals are exceeded in 1953, the increase in wheat supplies, at average yields, would add to the July 1, 1954 carry-over about 15 million bushels for each additional one million acres seeded.

Commenting on the goal acreage, the Secretary of Agriculture said: "The

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1/ Yields per seeded acre for 1942-51 averaged 15.5 bushels and for 1947-51, 14.8 bushels.

large 1952 crop makes it possible to establish a production level for 1953 which is below that of recent years. The goal for 1953, however, is kept on the side of abundance to play safe in the mobilization period. The goal also recognizes that wheat, being a universal grain, may be substituted for other grains in case an emergency should arise requiring such use of wheat."

In late June, the Secretary announced that there would be no wheat acreage allotments or marketing controls for 1953 in view of the uncertainty of world conditions.

The support level for the 1953 crop will be announced in the near future. It is expected that it will be not less than about $2.20 per bushel, which is 90 percent of the July 15, 1952 wheat parity price of $2.45, and the same as the final rate for the 1952 crop. Recent legislation provides for manditory 90 percent of parity support prices again for the 1953 crop.

Exports in 1953-54 Expected to be Reduced

Exports in 1953-54 may be between 250 and 350 million bushels, which is sharply below the near-record 473 million of 1951-52. Exports last season were increased by reduced availability of wheat of export quality in Canada, and small crops in Australia and Argentina. In the latter nation, the crop was not even large enough to satisfy domestic requirements. The prospective all-time record Canadian crop in 1952 assures large supplies in 1953-54. Moreover a much larger crop is probable in Argentina than was harvested in January 1952.

The present International Wheat Agreement ends with the 1952-53 marketing year. Under it we have a quota of about 250 million bushels a year. A renewal of the Agreement is being considered, with resumption of negotiations now scheduled for Washington in mid-January. The final outcome of negotiations will have an important bearing on our wheat export program for the 1953-54 year.

Wheat Supplies Third Largest in Our History: Carry-over July 1,1953 Likely To Be About 550 Million Bushels

Total wheat supplies for the marketing year which began July 1, 1952 are now estimated at 1,577 million bushels. This consists of the carry-over July 1, 1952 of 254 million bushels 4/, the crop estimated as of August 1 at 1,298 million and likely imports of about 25 million of wheat for livestock feeding. Despite the poor spring wheat crop, total supplies are the third largest in our history. In 1942-43, when the carry-over was 631 million bushels, supplies totaled 1,601 million bushels. In 1943-44, when the carry-over was 619 million bushels and imports 136 million, supplies totaled 1,599 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance in 1952-53 may total about 700 million bushels, compared with about 688 million in 1951-52. Civilian and military food use (including use by territories of the United States) is expected to be about

4/ Of the total carry-over, about 140 million bushels were owned by CCC.

500 million bushels, about the same as in 1951-52. Civilian food use in 1951-52 averaged 188.6 pounds of wheat per capita compared with 189.4 pounds in 1950-51, and 201.2 in 1945-49 (table 12). Feed use of wheat may total about 115 million bushels, slightly above the estimate for 1951-52. About 88 million bushels will be used for seed, about the same as in 1951-52. Use for alcohol and spirits will again be insignificant.

A domestic disappearance of 700 million bushels would leave about 875 million bushels for export and carry-over. Assuming exports of about 325 million bushels, about 550 million bushels would remain for a carry-over July 1, 1953. This would be above the 1942-51 average of 335 million, but well below the record 631 million in 1942.

THE CURRENT WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In 1945-50, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 1,407 million bushels (15 percent above the 1,226 million bushels 1936-45 average), consisting of a carry-over of old wheat, 232; production, 1,172, and imports for domestic use, 3. Total disappearance averaged 1,155 million bushels, consisting of food, 485; including 4 to U. S. Territories; feed, 161; seed, 87; and exports, 418. Use for alcohol was only 0.4 million bushels. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning reflecting large crops during the period. (table 6).

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest monthly price was $2.81 in mid-January 1948. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay, was an important factor in domestic wheat price. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were used for industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, influenced by the various foreign aid programs, became a very important price factor.

In 1947-48, wheat prices reflected strong demand for U. S. wheat resulting from short crops in many importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries the loan program again became an important price factor along with the large export demand. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the $2.00 loan level, in 1949-50 about 7 cents under the $1.95 loan, in 1950-51 about 1 cent above the $1.99 loan, and in 1951-52, when storage charges on loans were first assumed by farmers, the price was about 7 cents under the loan.

1952 Production Second Largest on Record; Durum Crop Small

The 1952 crop of all wheat, estimated as of August 1 at 1,298 million bushels, has been exceeded only by the 1,359 million bushels in 1947.

The 1951 crop was 987 million bushels and the 1941-50 average 1,085 million bushels. Winter wheat harvest proceeded rapidly under satisfactory to ideal conditions and was virtually completed by August 1, except in the Northwest. Harvesting losses were reduced to a minimum, which helped to improve yields. The crop, currently estimated at nearly 1,063 million bushels, is the largest of record. After getting off to a poor start, spring wheat prospects improved in almost all areas, with harvest well underway on August 1. Late June and July rains in the Montana-Dakota area enabled heads to fill well and improved prospects for the late-planted acreage. On August 1 rust was still a threat to durum and late-sown acreages. The outturn of spring wheat was expected to reach 236 million bushels.

The 1952 yield of all wheat is estimated at 16.7 bushels per seeded acre, compared with 12.7 bushels in 1951, and the 1941-50 average of 15.8 bushels. The 77.5 million acres seeded to wheat in the fall of 1951 and the spring of 1952 is slightly less than the 78.1 million acres seeded a year earlier. Seedings of spring wheat were about 280 thousand acres below intentions, chiefly because of less durum in North Dakota and less other spring wheat in Montana.

The prospective total 1952 crop consists of the following, in million bushels (1951 in parentheses): hard red winter 715 (376), soft red winter 204 (151), hard red spring 176 (262), durum 24 (36), and white, both winter and spring seeded, 179 (162).

The durum crop is the smallest since 1936. However, substantial old-crop stocks on hand July 1, 1952 of 18 million bushels makes total supplies for the marketing year 42 million bushels. As far as quantity is concerned this is ample to satisfy domestic requirements, which in 1946-50 averaged about 30 million bushels (table 10). There is always the question of the proportion of red durum and off quality durum in the quantity figures. Early season marketings this year are of the best milling quality in years, with color excellent. New crop inspections graded thus far show parctically all cars grading Hard Amber Durum or Amber Durum and No. 2 grade or better. The 1951 crop contained considerable poor milling-quality grain. 5/ Exports during 1952-53 will be small, as a result of higher prevailing prices and smaller supplies compared with 1951-52.

Wheat Prices Advance: Still Mostly Below Effective Loan Levels

Cash wheat prices have continued to advance during the past month, although there have been some slight weakening recently. On August 26, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter (ordinary protein) at Kansas City, was $2.31, 17 cents under the gross loan of $2.48, or 7 cents under the net loan after deducting 10 cents for storage. 6/ The price on August 26 was about

5/ Only 12 percent of the receipts at Minneapolis in the September-June period graded Hard Amber Durum and 20 percent Amber Durum, while 62 percent fell into the ordinary Durum classification.

6/ Storage charges deductable for deposit period indicated are as follows: For Area 1, which includes the Pacific Northwest, 9 cents per bushel for August 19 to September 17. Area 2, which includes the Spring Wheat States, 10 cents for August 9 to September 7. Area 3, which includes Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, 10 cents for August 24 to September 22. Area 4, which includes Texas and Oklahoma, 11 cents for August 9 to September 7.

17 cents above the low point on June 28. On August 26, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring (ordinary protein) at Minneapolis was $2.35, 16 cents under the gross loan of $2.51, or 6 cents above the effective loan. 4/ The price of No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.36 was 1 cent above the effective loan, but the price of No. 2 Soft Red at St. Louis, even after advancing about 11 cents from the low on June 30, was still about 17 cents under the effective loan. The price advance reflects the large movement of wheat into storage very early in the marketing season. Prices, however, may continue generally below effective loan level until at least late fall or early winter. The quantity placed under the support programs from the 1952 crop is expected to exceed the record 408 million bushels in 1942. Prices for the 1952-53 marketing year are expected to average slightly below the effective loan level -- the support price of $2.20 minus a storage deduction.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 1943, stocks of wheat in the 4 principal exporting countries, United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, were a record of 1,737 million bushels, almost 4 times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they had been further reduced to 387 million. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in the 4 countries on July 1, 1946 were the smallest since 1938 and about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. By July 1951 these stocks had increased to 816 million bushels. However, on July 1, 1952 they were reduced to 639 million (table 13).

World Trade in Wheat in 1952-53 May Be Down By About 5 Percent

World trade in wheat (including flour) in 1951-52 is estimated at about 990 million bushels, excluding 30 million bushels of feeding quality Canadian wheat shipped to the United States. This is above the 825 million in 1949-50 and the 906 million in 1950-51, and approximately the same as in the peak year of 1948-49.

In 1952-53, world trade may be down by about 5 percent, according to preliminary estimates. The supply position in India is much improved and stocks in some European countries are larger than in recent years as a result of heavy imports in 1951-52. Exports from Canada, excluding feed wheat to the United States, probably will exceed the 360 million bushels in 1945-46. Exports from the United States may fall within the range of 300 million to 350 million, compared with 473 million in 1951-52. Exports from Australia and Argentina may not exceed the approximate 130 million in 1951-52, while exports from other areas may be around 100 million bushels, about 25 million above a year earlier. The larger crops in prospect for France, French North Africa, and Turkey, would permit sizeable exports from these countries.

July 1 Wheat Stocks in Four Exporting Countries Down 22 Percent But Still Above Average

Wheat stocks in the four principal wheat exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina -- on July 1, 1952 totaled 639 million bushels, 177 million or 22 percent below the 816 million a year earlier

(table 13), and only 37 percent of the peak of 1,737 million bushels reached in 1943. Stocks this year, however, are still 40 percent above the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.

Canada was the only country of the four which showed an increase in stocks in the past year. Decreases for the other three countries were as follows: United States, 142 million; Argentina, 50 million; and Australia, 20 million.

Rye stocks in the United States, Canada and Argentina totaled 19 million bushels on July 1, 1952, compared with 26 million a year earlier and the 1945-49 average of 20 million. Production in Australia is small and stocks negligible. Rye stocks by countries in million bushels, were as follows (1951 in parentheses): United States, 4 (5); Canada, 10 (6); and Argentina, 5 (15).

World Breadgrain Prospects Promising 7/

Prospects for the world 1952-53 breadgrain crops excluding the Soviet Union and China, point to a somewhat larger outturn than the good 1951-52 harvest. Based on preliminary reports of a very good harvest in Northern Hemisphere countries and assuming near-average crops in important producing Southern Hemisphere countries, world breadgrain production in 1952 may even establish a new record.

An increase of about 400 million bushels is reported for North American. A net increase in harvests of exporting countries in the Southern Hemisphere is probable. In Argentina, one of the leading exporting nations, the crop last year was a virtual failure.

Prospects for better harvests than in 1951 for western European and Near East countries point to reduced import needs in those areas. Reports for France, Italy and Western Germany indicate a total increase of about 50 million bushels over the 1951 harvests. Reports from Turkey, Iran, and Syria show increases which more than offset reductions reported for India and Pakistan. The reduction in the latter countries, together with the current scarcity of rice, makes continued need for substantial wheat imports into that area apparent.

The present outlook is for a record wheat crop in North America. The United States crop, estimated at 1.3 billion bushels, as of August 1, is 311 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop. Wheat production in Canada is officially forecast at the all-time-record figure of 656 million bushels. This compares with the previous record of 567 million in 1928 and with last year's near-record production of 562 million. Of the total forecast, 635 million bushels are spring wheat and 21 million winter wheat. Unusually favorable growing conditions make the present outlook for record or near-record yields. The season is about 2 weeks early, and harvesting was making good progress at latest report.

Rye production in North America is small and is expected to approximate the 1951 levels, with a decline in the United States crop offsetting a larger outturn in Canada.

7/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, August 25, 1952 published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

The breadgrain outlook for Europe is generally favorable, and an increase over the 1951 harvest is expected in countries for which reports are available. France, Italy, Western Germany and Sweden are the principal countries reporting increases. The outlook is also promising in Spain. Official estimates indicate that the wheat crop may be at the high level of 1951 and that rye production will be larger.

Reports from eastern and central Europe are limited. There is some evidence of damage from drought in Danube Basin countries, especially in Yugoslavia. Damage to winter grains is, however, much less than that to late crops. The extent of crop damage which may have resulted from cold weather in late May and early June is still uncertain.

Some damage to winter grains in the Soviet Union appears to have taken place. The season is late, with delayed seeding and retarded growth indicated for many regions. There have been reports of considerable lodging of grain which would complicate harvest operations. Difficulties of combine harvesting were reported from a number of regions. However, harvesting weather was good in the latter part of July and early August.

The present outlook in Asia is for an even better harvest than the large one of last year. Increases are expected in all reporting Near East countries, with the harvest in Turkey expected to exceed the 1951 record. Stocks are relatively large and, Turkey will have substantial quantities for export. In the Far East, some decrease is reported for India and Pakistan, and continued dependence on imports there is seen. Press accounts indicate an increase for China.

In Africa, the present outlook is for an increase of about 15 percent over the 1951 crop in the Northern Hemisphere countries. It is too early to have much indication of the probable production in the Union of South Africa where harvest does not begin until November. Best results for reporting countries are for Algeria where the increase is about 35 percent over last year's near-average crop and for Tunisia with a gain of 85 percent over the poor crop of a year ago.

Early season indications for South America are favorable. In Argentina, the principal wheat producer, virtually all factors affecting growth were very satisfactory at the beginning of the growing season. In addition, the acreage is estimated to be about 25 percent above last year's. The crop was a virtual failure last season.

Prospects for the wheat crop in Australia are less favorable than in 1951-52. Acreage for the country as a whole is down about 7 percent. With reductions reported for all States except Queensland, the total acreage seeded wheat for grain is the smallest since 1944-45. According to a preliminary estimate by the Australian Wheat Board the crop harvested in November-December may be about 10 million bushels below the revised figure of 161 million bushels for 1951-52.

RESERVE LEVELS FOR WHEAT

A study entitled "Reserve Levels for Storable Farm Products," recently published as Senate Document No. 130 8/ analyzes yield and other data in order to indicate the stock levels which would be necessary to offset specific yield variations for wheat, corn, and cotton. Following is a digest of those portions of the report which deal with the stock levels for wheat.

The study points out that farm products may be carried over from one crop year to another for three main purposes: (1) To provide working stocks, (2) to offset variations in production, and (3) to stabilize prices and to offset variations in demand, including provision for meeting war or defense emergencies.

Working stocks.- If inventories are reasonably well balanced as to classes and grades, experience indicates that year-end stocks of about 100 million bushels of wheat are adequate for working purposes.

Stock to meet specified yield contingencies.- Variations in crop yields from year to year are mainly due to factors beyond human control. If we do not want consumption and exports to change as much as production, or if we want greater stability in the prices, storage operations must be used to offset a part of the fluctuations in production.

Actual yield variations during the 1901-1950 period were adjusted for trends in average yields and in yield variability to make them as nearly applicable as possible to present conditions. Apart from these adjustments, it is assumed that the weather and yield fluctuations over the next several years will be similar to those of the first half of the century.

Experience of the 1901-1950 period indicates that there is about a 50 percent chance that the United States average wheat yield per seeded acre in any given year will be within 1 bushel of the trend. However, there is also about a 10 percent chance that the yield will fall below trend by 3 bushels or more. At current levels of acreage, this means a 10 percent chance that wheat production will fall below the trend by 240 million bushels or more (table 1). On the other hand, there is about a 10 percent chance in any given future year that wheat production will exceed the trend expectation by more than 200 million bushels.

The worst growing conditions actually experienced in a single year during the 1901-1950 would, at current acreage levels, drop wheat production 300 to 400 million bushels below trend. If the worst sequence of years for wheat (1933-36) were repeated, the cumulative deficiency of production below trend would exceed a billion bushels.

The study selects as reasonable the following objectives: To offset one very low yield and one moderately low yield in sequence, while maintaining minimum working stocks. A very low yield is defined as the average of the five lowest yields (adjusted deviations below trend) during 1901-1950. A

8/ Prepared in the BAE at the request of Senator Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Table 1.- Wheat: Frequency distribution of variations in yield and production 1/

Deviations from trend yield 2/	Percent frequency	Equivalent deviations in production 3/
		Million bushels
Bushels per seeded acre:		
Total	100	
- 4.9 to - 4.0	4	- 399 to - 320
- 3.9 to - 3.0	6	- 319 to - 240
- 2.9 to - 2.0	8	- 239 to - 160
- 1.9 to - 1.0	8	- 159 to - 80
- 0.9 to 0	24	- 79 to 0
0 to 0.9	26	0 to 79
1.0 to 1.9	12	80 to 159
2.0 to 2.9	6	160 to 239
3.0 to 3.9	6	240 to 319

1/ 1926-34 average taken as trend for all years 1930 through 1938.
2/ Average of (1) deviations of actual yields from 9-year moving averages, centered, and (2) the corresponding percentage deviations applied to 1952 goal yields of 14.9 bushels per acre for wheat. The 1952 goal yields are considered as trend or normal levels with 1952 production techniques and average weather.
3/ Assuming 80 million seeded acres of wheat in cultivation July 1.

moderately low yield is defined as the average of the 20 next lowest yields. Using this criterion the study concludes, "It appears that working stocks could be maintained and the effects of one very low and one moderately low yield in sequence offset with carry-over stocks of about 450 to 500 million bushels of wheat ..... a carry-over within this range would provide adequate protection against all but the worst weather contingencies in our recorded history, assuming acreages were held at about their current level."

Variations in demand.- Wide price fluctuations have also arisen from variations in demand. In the absence of price supports, low farm prices can result from a decline in demand as well as from an increase in supply. Under existing price support policies, stocks tend to build up automatically in years when yields are above average, or as demand slackens, and are available for release when demand increases or yields are unfavorable.

Year-to-year changes in domestic demand for wheat (measured by the quantities which would be utilized at unchanged prices) have been much smaller on the average than year-to-year changes in production. Although export demand for wheat has fluctuated rather sharply from year to year the major swings in demand have generally continued in the same direction for two

or more years. They could have been compensated for to a considerable extent by changes in crop acreages and even in cultural practices. Thus, no special additional commodity reserves to meet normal variations in demand are suggested in the report.

If it is desired to hold or increase export markets, the longer-run interest of wheat producers makes it advisable to meet normal export demand in full or certainly in substantial part, even in years of short domestic crops. This can be done more effectively by drawing on reserve stocks than by depending on increasing acreage, which involves not only a considerable time lag but also the 50-50 chance that below average yields will cause further delay. If the United States producers are not able to meet effective export demands, there is an incentive on the part of importing countries to increase their own production and to arrange for increased supplies from other exporters. The high prices that would be associated with inadequate United States supplies also would stimulate production in other exporting countries, especially if such a situation continued for several years.

The use of stocks to meet the initial shock of war or defense mobilization has been demonstrated twice within the last decade. However, major reliance in any long-continued war or mobilization emergency must chiefly rest on building up our basic capacity to produce in agriculture as well as in other sectors of the economy. Yields are just as likely to vary during defense or mobilization emergencies as during peacetime, while the need for protection is obviously increased.

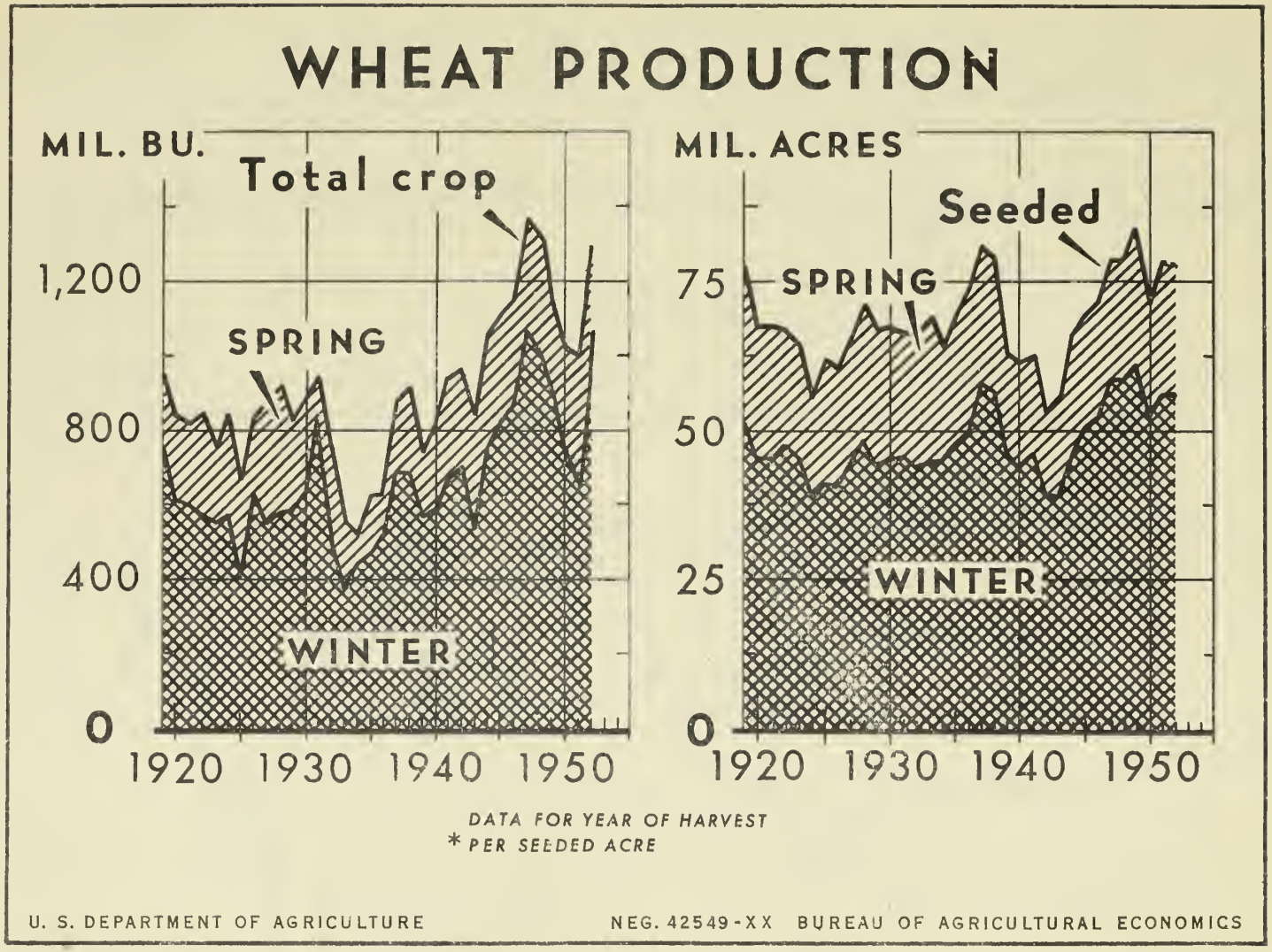
THE RYE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- The August estimate of rye acreage harvested for grain for 1952 was the smallest since records were started in 1866 and production the smallest except for 1870. The 1952 acreage harvested for grain totaled 1.35 million acres, compared with 1.73 million in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 2.29 million acres. Rye production in 1952 totaled 15.8 million bushels, compared with 21.4 million in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 28.1 million acres (table 17).

Exports of rye averaged nearly 34 million bushels a year during the 10-years ending with 1927-28. Exports have dropped sharply since then. From 1930-31 to 1947-48, they exceeded 1 million bushels in only 4 years. In the 3 years ended with 1950-51 they averaged 5.7 million bushels.

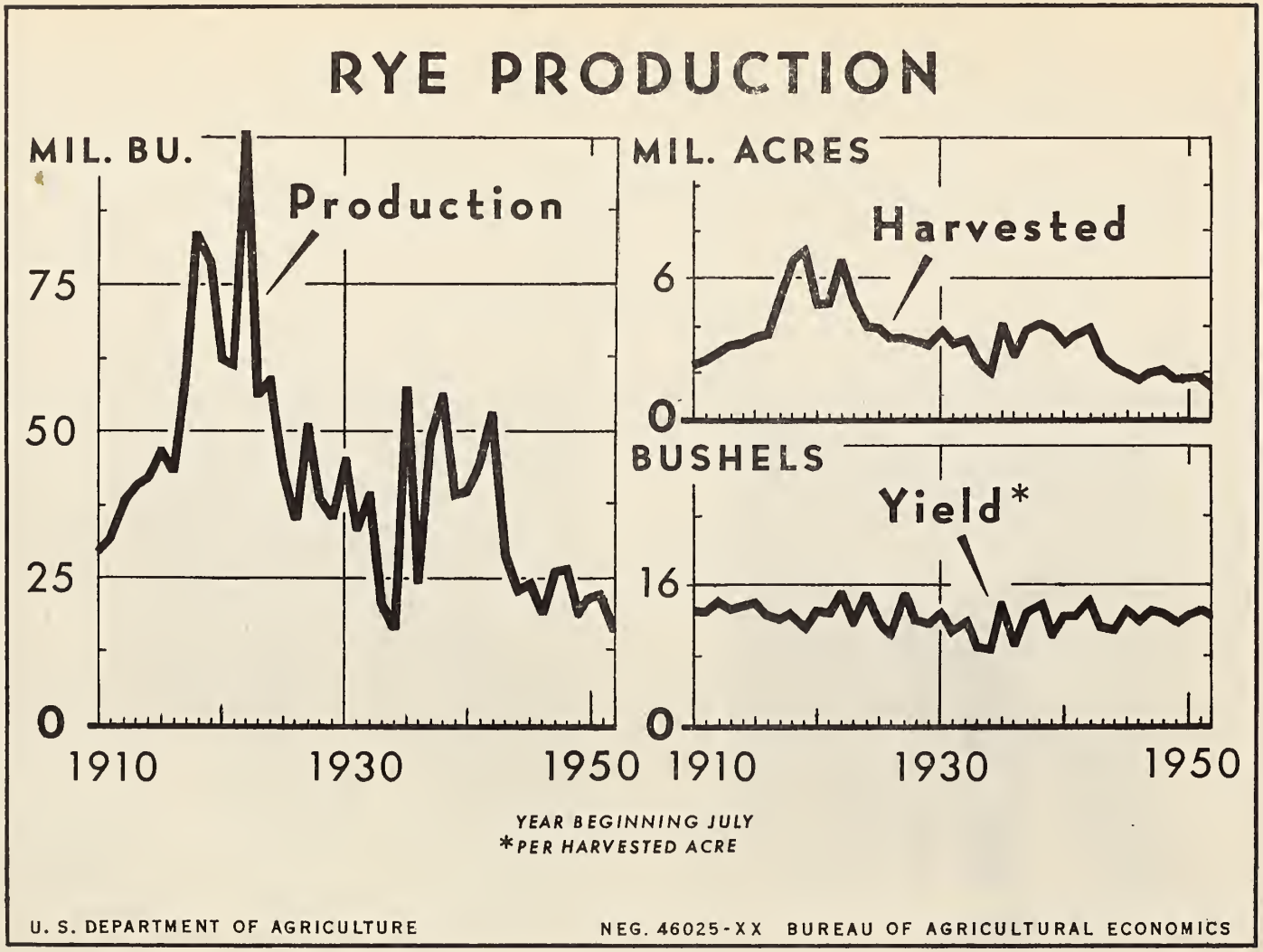
Some Increase in Rye Acreage Probable

The national goal for rye for harvest as grain in 1953 was announced in July at 1.7 million acres. The rye acreage finally harvested has generally been substantially below the announced goals. In 1952, the 1.35 million acres estimated as actually harvested were 26 percent below the goal of 1.83 million acres. However, since the production has now reached such a low level and since prices have advanced as a result, it is probable that the acreage which will be harvested in 1953 may more nearly approximate the goal than in past years.



Production of all wheat in 1952, estimated at 1,298 million bushels as of August 1, has been exceeded only by the 1,359 million bushels in 1947. Yields per seeded acre were very good in the 8 years ending with 1948, averaging 16.3 bushels. They were 16.7 bushels in 1952. Poor growing conditions in 1949, 1950, and 1951 reduced yields to 13.1, 14.3 and 12.7 bushels.

The national wheat production goal for the 1953 harvest calls for 72 million acres. This compares with 77.5 million acres seeded for the 1952 crop and the 1942-51 average of 70.6 million acres. Average yields on the goal acreage would result in a crop of about 1,080 million bushels. This would be enough to meet anticipated export and domestic requirements and probably add some to reserves on July 1, 1954.



The 1952 rye crop, estimated at 15.8 million bushels as of August 1, was produced on 1.4 million acres. Except for 1870 production and acreage were the smallest since records were started in 1866. Rye yields in 1952 averaged 11.7 bushels per harvested acre, compared with 12.4 bushels a year earlier, and the 1941-50 average of 12.1 bushels.

If the goal of 1.7 million acres is harvested in 1953 and average yields are obtained, 21 million bushels would be produced, which compares with 21.3 million in 1950 and 21.4 million in 1951. A crop of this size would meet domestic requirements and still hold the carry-over at about the 1952 level.

If the goal acreage of 1.7 million acres is harvested and an average yield of 12.4 bushels is obtained, 21 million bushels would be produced, which compares with 21.3 million in 1950 and 21.4 million in 1951. A crop of this size would meet domestic requirements and still hold the carry-over on July 1, 1954 at about the 1952 level. During recent years, imports and exports have approximately offset each other, and this is likely to continue.

In many of the rye-producing areas, other crops, particularly wheat, have been replacing rye. The shift-away from rye has been going on for many years as requirements have decreased. On the whole, this shift has been desirable because the other crops were more needed. However, it appears that it would be well to stabilize the production of rye, at least for the next few years, at about the level suggested for the 1953 production goals program.

Rye Disappearance in 1951-52 Second Smallest of Record

Supplies of rye in 1951-52 totaled 27.7 million bushels, consisting of a July 1, 1951 carry-over of 5.0 million, production of 21.4 million and imports of 1.3 million. Domestic disappearance totaled 19.2 million bushels, consisting of 5.4 million for food, 4.2 million for industry, 5.5 million for feed, and 4.1 million bushels for seed. With exports of 4.6 million, the carry-over on July 1, 1952 was 3.9 million. Comparable figures covering supply and distribution, 1934 to date, are shown in table 14.

Rye disappearance of 23.8 million bushels during 1951-52 was the second smallest of record. This compares with 28.8 million in 1950-51, an average of 26.8 million in 1945-49, and an average of 45.6 million in 1940-44. About 5.4 million bushels of rye were milled for flour, 0.2 million above the previous season and 0.7 million more than in 1949-50. Consumption of rye for alcohol totaled only 4.2 million bushels last season, the smallest since 1942-43, and 3.5 million less than for 1950-51. The quantity of rye fed, which is determined as a residual item, was 5.5 million bushels, the smallest on record and compares with 5.2 million fed in 1950-51 and a 10-year average of 15.1 million.

Domestic Supplies of Rye in 1952-53 Smallest of Record

The 3.9 million bushel carry-over stocks of rye in all positions at the beginning of 1952-53 were the smallest since 1948. These compare with 5.0 million a year ago and 9.5 million two years ago. Only on July 1 of 1946, 1947 and 1948 were stocks smaller than this year.

Production of rye for 1952 was estimated at 15.8 million bushels on August 1. If realized, this would be 26 percent below the 21.4 million bushels harvested in 1951, 44 percent below the 10-year average of 28.1 million, and the smallest crop since 1870. Acreage for harvest was significantly below last year in the important producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

On the basis of the carry-over and production, domestic supplies of rye for 1952-53 are estimated at 19.7 million bushels. Supplies of this size are the smallest of record. Those for 1951-52 totaled 26.4 million bushels, compared with 28.0 million the 1945-49 average and 66.7 million the 1940-44 average. Rye imports in 1952-53 may total about the same as they did in 1950-51 when 3.0 million bushels were imported. This compares with 1.3 million imported in 1951-52 and 9.0 million in 1949-50.

With rye supplies small, domestic disappearance in 1952-53 may be only about 18 million bushels compared with the 19.2 million in the previous year, when use for alcohol and spirits was very small. This would leave 5 million bushels for carry-over and exports, though the quantity exported is likely to be small.

Rye Prices Sharply Higher Than Year Ago

With supplies small this year, prices in mid-July were 20 cents per bushel above a year earlier. At Minneapolis, No. 2 Rye averaged $1.97 per bushel in July compared with $1.79 a year earlier and $1.48 two years ago (table 16). Only in 1946 and 1947 and in 1917 and 1920 was the July average higher than this year. Prices at Minneapolis for the first half of August averaged 2 cents below the average for July. Last year prices dropped from an average of $1.79 in July to an average of $1.64 in August. By December last year, however, they had advanced to $2.00. Prices received by growers last season averaged $1.54, 13 cents more than the previous season.

The 1952 rye crop will be supported at an average rate of $1.42 per bushel. This compares with the average support rate of $1.30 for the 1951 crop. With prices well above the loan level, farmers placed only 517 thousand bushels under the 1951 support program compared with 1.3 million bushels in 1950. With prices above support levels, very little rye will be placed under loan in 1952-53.

Table 2.- Wheat: Average closing prices of September wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1951-1952

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month						
July	2.36	2.33	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.36
Aug.	2.40		2.32		2.32	
Week ended						
July						
19	2.36	2.32	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.37
26	2.33	2.33	2.29	2.31	2.28	2.37
Aug.						
2	2.37	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.35
9	2.39	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.38
16	2.41	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.38
23	2.41	2.32	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.37

Table 3.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1951-1952

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
July	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.25	2.48	2.55	2.34	2.68	2.21	2.16	2.26	2.34
Aug.	2.34		2.33		2.46		2.33		2.29		2.28	
Week ended:												
July												
19	2.35	2.31	2.31	2.24	2.50	2.55	2.37	2.67	2.22	2.14	2.25	2.33
26	2.29	2.36	2.31	2.28	2.44	2.59	2.32	2.71	2.23	2.18	2.26	2.34
Aug.												
2	2.31	2.34	2.32	2.30	2.47	2.52	2.31	2.58	2.26	2.19	2.27	2.36
9	2.32	2.36	2.32	2.31	2.49	2.44	2.32	2.63	2.28	2.21	2.27	2.36
16	2.34	2.41	2.33	2.32	2.46	2.45	2.33	2.78	2.31	2.19	2.27	2.37
23	2.36	2.44	2.33	2.35	2.47	2.45	2.34	2.82	2.33	2.23	2.28	2.37

Table 4.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-August 1952, weekly, July-August 1952

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT	SOFT WHEAT	
	United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 per-cent protein at Duluth 1/	Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/	United States No.1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/	United States No. 1 Port-land 1/	Australia 1/ 3/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Friday mid-month					
January 18	2.50	2.37	2.73	2.48	2.33
February 15	2.48	2.39	2.72	2.50	2.33
March 14	2.49	2.28	2.74	2.52	2.40
April 18	2.44	2.29	2.71	2.51	---
May 16	2.45	2.29	2.66	2.42	---
June 13	2.48	2.23	2.46	---	---
July 18	2.46	2.15	2.46	2.33	---
August 15	2.43	2.25	2.55	2.38	---
Weekly					
July 25	2.47	2.20	2.50	2.36	---
August 1	2.42	2.20	2.52	2.37	---
8	2.44	2.21	2.52	2.37	---
22	2.41	2.25	2.57	2.36	---

1/ F.o.b. spot to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store. Converted to U. S. currency.
3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to U. S. currency.

Table 4 .- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-52

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	13.1	571,459
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,389	52,399	14.1	740,682
1951 1/	78,059	12.7	987,474	55,802	11.6	645,469
1952 2/	77,541	16.7	1,298,389	55,823	19.0	1,062,590

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 5.- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1942, 1946-52

Acres Seeded

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	North-west 2/	Corn Belt and Lake States 3/	South 4/	All other States
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
Average:						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
1946-50	76.7	56.3	5.5	9.8	2.1	3.0
1942	53.0	37.5	3.5	7.0	2.6	2.4
1946	71.6	53.3	5.1	8.4	2.0	2.8
1947	78.3	58.1	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.0
1948	78.3	56.7	5.6	10.6	2.2	3.2
1949	83.9	61.8	5.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
1950	71.3	51.8	5.2	9.5	1.8	3.0
1951 5/	78.1	57.6	5.9	10.0	1.7	2.9
1952 6/	77.5	56.7	5.9	10.1	1.8	3.0

Production

	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
1946-50	1,185	760	132	203	30	60
1942	969	677	97	115	33	47
1946	1,152	758	138	172	29	55
1947	1,359	940	126	195	35	63
1948	1,295	827	145	233	32	58
1949	1,098	655	120	234	27	62
1950	1,019	621	130	183	24	61
1951 5/	987	589	142	168	30	58
1952 6/	1,298	823	149	229	33	64

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, OKlahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
2/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.
3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.
4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ August 1 estimate.

Table 6.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-52, 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carry-over 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	483,750	87,479	57	89,685	660,971	---	4,440	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	489,474	95,896	51	103,925	689,346	---	9,584	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	485,433	93,060	39	118,866	697,398	---	103,889	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	495,855	74,225	103	142,122	712,305	---	108,083	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	490,415	72,946	89	99,588	663,038	---	45,258	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	491,845	74,351	101	109,159	675,456	---	33,867	3,834	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,662	1,330,365	473,266	62,490	1,614	114,143	651,513	16,133	27,880	4,064	699,590
1942	630,775	969,381	1,054	1,601,210	499,986	65,487	54,342	300,820	920,635	25,244	30,872	5,562	982,313
1943	618,897	843,813	136,359	1,599,069	481,876	77,351	107,527	507,174	1,173,928	62,759	42,811	3,016	1,282,514
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,348	1,419,014	471,895	80,373	82,295	301,972	936,535	150,146	49,106	4,047	1,139,834
1945	279,180	1,107,623	1,981	1,388,784	473,518	82,011	20,971	297,281	873,781	90,884	320,025	4,008	1,288,698
1946	100,086	1,152,118	57	1,252,261	483,329	86,498	44	173,899	743,770	92,452	328,209	3,993	1,168,424
1947	83,837	1,358,911	130	1,442,878	488,752	90,746	608	174,074	754,180	148,616	340,223	3,916	1,246,935
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,500	1,492,354	479,938	94,615	79	97,576	672,208	181,518	327,826	3,517	1,185,069
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,190	1,407,890	484,400	79,614	70	112,524	676,608	123,526	179,213	3,829	983,176
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,826	1,455,929	478,238	87,427	84	115,658	681,407	40,080	334,516	3,692	1,059,695
1951 7/	396,234	987,474	31,505	1,415,213	481,501	88,208	2,000	104,690	676,399	12,533	468,586	3,800	1,161,318
1952 7/	253,895	1,298,389	(25,000)	(1,577,284)									

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; and for 1951-52, 473.5.

6/ Partly estimated to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1942-52 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total disappearance
					Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total domestic				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942													
July-Dec.	630,775	969,381	165	1,600,321	262,375	44,819	10,647	108,931	426,772	9,272	9,313	2,550	447,907
Jan.-June	1,152,414	---	889	1,153,303	237,611	20,668	43,695	191,889	493,863	15,972	21,559	3,012	534,406
1943													
July-Dec.	618,897	843,813	48,523	1,511,233	261,165	54,583	50,382	290,058	656,188	17,347	18,607	1,492	693,634
Jan.-June	817,599	---	87,836	905,435	220,711	22,768	57,145	217,116	517,740	45,412	24,204	1,524	588,880
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,622	1,414,288	233,894	58,409	53,971	173,376	519,650	41,878	22,918	1,495	585,941
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,726	833,073	238,001	21,964	28,324	128,596	416,885	108,268	26,188	2,552	553,893
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,897	1,388,700	254,917	59,113	19,408	161,696	495,134	61,832	147,973	1,841	706,780
Jan.-June	681,920	---	84	682,004	218,601	22,898	1,563	135,585	378,647	29,052	172,052	2,167	581,918
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	28	1,252,232	276,548	62,956	---	102,262	441,766	37,942	127,867	2,171	609,746
Jan.-June	642,486	---	29	642,515	206,781	23,542	44	71,637	302,004	54,510	200,342	1,822	558,678
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	46	1,442,794	265,568	66,952	523	53,209	386,252	67,023	186,713	2,039	642,027
Jan.-June	800,767	---	84	800,851	223,184	23,794	85	120,865	367,928	81,593	153,510	1,877	604,908
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	33	1,490,887	253,250	67,415	43	29,657	350,365	107,588	166,557	1,832	626,342
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,467	866,012	226,688	27,200	36	67,919	321,843	73,930	161,269	1,685	558,727
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	156	1,405,856	250,174	56,247	36	26,133	332,590	102,543	69,248	1,848	506,229
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,034	901,661	234,226	23,367	34	86,391	344,018	20,983	109,965	1,981	476,947
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,205	1,446,308	244,278	60,389	42	21,990	326,699	16,566	99,299	1,742	444,306
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,621	1,011,623	233,960	27,038	42	93,668	354,708	23,514	235,217	1,950	615,389
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	987,474	17,382	1,401,090	247,574	61,363	1,109	11,112	321,158	6,645	214,580	1,900	544,283
Jan.-June	856,807	---	14,123	870,930	233,927	26,845	891	93,578	355,241	5,888	254,006	1,900	617,035
1952													
July-Dec.	253,895	1,298,389											

Same table for 1935-41 was published in The Wheat Situation, issue of November-December 1950, page 22.
Footnotes are the same as for table 6.

Table 8 .- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-52

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial: Regular	Commercial: In bond 2/	USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total								
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	88	0	88	2,557	1,520	0	1,520	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	86	0	86	2,279	1,280	0	1,280	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	122	0	122	2,161	1,609	0	1,609	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,421	0	1,421	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,575	0	1,575	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	117	0	117	42,285	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	128	0	128	61,604	1,708	0	1,708	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,490	0	1,490	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	154	0	154	61,883	1,398	0	1,398	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	197	0	197	28,476	1,752	0	1,752	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	168	0	168	16,782	1,719	0	1,719	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,644	0	1,644	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	113	0	113	17,000	2,190	0	2,190	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	216	38	254	15,788	1,549	0	1,549	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	40	49	89	12,092	1,592	923	2,515	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	70	163	233	9,313	1,106	1,444	2,550	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,621	15,991	134	1,108	1,242	21,559	209	2,803	3,012	---	11,649	4,323	15,972
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,582	10,082	48	963	1,011	18,607	160	1,332	1,492	---	11,649	5,698	17,347
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	105	961	1,066	24,204	80	1,444	1,524	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	86	1,409	1,495	2,807	27,457	11,614	41,878
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	135	2,417	2,552	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	290	5,027	5,317	147,973	1,841	0	1,841	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	899	509	1,408	172,052	2,159	8	2,167	23,179	4,992	881	29,052
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	313	1,724	127,867	2,171	0	2,171	26,076	11,350	516	37,942
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,703	120,805	1,707	61	1,768	200,342	1,819	3	1,822	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	878	488	1,366	186,713	2,036	3	2,039	48,570	18,001	452	67,023
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,877	0	1,877	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,630	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,832	0	1,832	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,784	82	4,408	35,274	286	0	286	161,269	1,685	0	1,685	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,848	0	1,848	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	1,981	0	1,981	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,932	10	362	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,742	0	1,742	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	241	0	241	235,217	1,950	0	1,950	18,757	3,964	793	23,514
July-Dec.	130,382	61,689	192,071	21,482	79	722	22,283	226	0	226	214,580	1,900	0	1,900	4,046	2,072	527	6,645
1952 Jan.-June	195,320	37,923	233,243	20,182	272	0	20,454	309	0	309	254,006	1,900	0	1,900	1,208	4,376	304	5,888

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.

2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.

3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter total exports including wheat and other products are given in table 6, footnote 5.

4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 9.- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-51

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/				Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	477	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912	15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	5/ 26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213	51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,984	2,041
1947	7	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070	4,571
1949	1,003	1,097	119	2,219	9,621	11,840
1950	174	11,647	5	11,826	8,180	20,006
1951	1,475	29,921	109	31,505	5,907	37,412

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports 6/			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,407	54,275
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/ 6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/153,995	10/166,291	320,286	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,978	6,642	400,620
1947	11/207,362	12/133,085	340,447	97,326	41,019	138,345	2/478,792	1,028	479,820
1948	232,666	102,385	335,051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,377	39,248	179,625	118,344	501	118,845	2/298,470	9,700	308,170
1950	290,473	43,607	334,080	31,362	131	31,493	2/365,573	8,441	374,014
1951	425,314	42,388	467,702	5,254	0	5,254	2/472,956	4,927	477,883

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent. Exports of wheat products other than flour, not shown in the table, expressed in thousand bushels wheat equivalent, beginning with 1941-42, were as follows: 326; 1,265; 2,347; 2,464; 2,213; 3,441; 7,095; 1,437; 649; 575; and 535. 2/ As reported by Department of Commerce. 3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs. 4/ Includes some flour imported free for export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels; 1940, 170,000 bushels; 1941, 2,000 bushels; 1942, 2,000 bushels; 1945, 19,000; 1948, 1,000 bushels, and 1949, 29,000 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation. 6/ From the National Military Establishments; financed by U. S. 7/ Mostly from imported wheat. U. S. wheat fed in 1941-50, averaged 283,000 bushels annually. 8/ 14,072,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 882,000 unreported exports to British Services. 9/ 142,656,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 10/ 154,407,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 11/ 184,324,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 12/ 123,546,000 reported by Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 10.- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1941-52 1/

	Year beginning July											
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 2/	1952 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All wheat												
Stocks, July 1	385	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	254
Production	942	969	844	1,060	1,108	1,152	1,359	1,295	1,098	1,019	987	1,298
Imports	4	1	136	42	2	0	0	1	2	12	32	(25)
Supply	1,331	1,601	1,599	1,419	1,389	1,252	1,443	1,492	1,407	1,456	1,415	(1,577)
Exports 3/	32	33	44	148	393	401	489	507	302	369	477	
Carry-over	631	619	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	396	254	
Domestic disappearance	668	949	1,238	992	896	767	758	678	680	691	684	
Hard red winter												
Stocks, July 1	160	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	95
Production	396	486	364	468	521	582	744	648	541	459	376	715
Supply	556	777	681	581	630	619	772	758	708	711	590	810
Exports 3/	20	20	20	104	237	271	338	352	180	199	249	
Carry-over	291	317	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	95	
Domestic disappearance	245	440	548	368	356	320	324	239	276	298	246	
Soft red winter												
Stocks, July 1	40	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	15
Production	204	149	125	203	208	183	210	211	203	162	151	204
Supply	244	203	154	221	227	194	218	227	219	191	175	219
Exports 3/	2	1	1	13	66	31	45	42	35	30	23	
Carry-over	54	29	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	24	15	
Domestic disappearance	188	173	135	189	150	155	157	169	155	137	137	
Hard red spring												
Stocks, July 1	136	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	116
Production	202	206	227	236	221	215	220	226	169	207	262	176
Imports	4	0	133	38	0	0	0	1	2	12	30	(25)
Supply	342	412	565	425	333	254	251	275	250	305	396	(317)
Exports 3/	2	2	7	24	53	39	49	59	23	49	87	
Carry-over	206	205	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	104	116	
Domestic disappearance	134	205	407	289	241	184	154	137	141	152	193	
Durum												
Stocks, July 1	25	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	18
Production	41	42	34	31	33	36	45	46	40	38	36	24
Imports	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Supply	66	77	64	49	43	41	54	56	58	63	62	42
Exports 3/	1	1	1	2	1	4	15	4	2	10	15	
Carry-over	34	27	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	23	18	
Domestic disappearance	31	49	49	39	37	28	29	34	31	30	29	
White												
Stocks, July 1	24	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	10
Production	99	86	94	122	125	136	140	164	145	153	162	179
Supply	123	132	135	143	156	144	148	176	172	186	192	189
Exports 3/	7	9	15	5	36	56	42	50	62	81	103	
Carry-over	46	41	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	31	10	
Domestic disappearance	70	82	99	107	112	80	94	92	77	74	79	

1/ 1929-1940 in the Wheat Situation, September 1943, page 12. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Includes grain equivalent of flour made from U. S. wheat; and semolina and macaroni (in terms of wheat) for years beginning July, in million bushels, as follows: 1942, 1; 1943, 1; 1944, 2; 1945, 1; 1946, 3; 1947, 6; and 1948, 1; other years less than 1. Also, includes shipments to territories of the United States.

Table 11.- Wheat: Supply and dispostion, Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho) 1947-52

Item	Year beginning July					
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Supply						
Carry-over, July 1						
Stocks on farms	1,624	1,493	1,991	1,995	2,268	1,317
Stocks off farms	5,064	6,249	23,923	28,120	22,594	6,350
Total	6,688	7,742	25,914	30,115	24,862	7,667
Production	96,238	115,735	91,625	102,800	113,445	115,154
Wheat from Montana	7,781	15,649	12,298	18,900	35,900	
Imports	384	1,918	4,269	1/	1/	
Total supply	111,091	141,044	134,106	151,815	174,207	
Disposition						
Disappearance						
Used for seed	5,743	6,184	5,243	6,007	6,000	
Milled for flour	41,219	38,382	30,805	35,184	33,910	
Used as feed						
On farms 2/	6,676	5,849	5,471	7,900	8,400	
By feed mills	6,498	5,069	4,085	3/	3/	
Total	60,136	55,484	45,604	49,091	48,310	
Rail shipments of grain 4/						
To California	1,952	1,006	747	1,980	1,800	
Other	2,784	1,683	1,571	5/	5/	
Total	4,736	2,689	2,318	1,980	1,800	
Waterborne exports of grain						
To Japan	24,555	41,793	52,635	74,427	117,743	
Other	9,852	14,655	7,520	6/	6/	
Total	34,407	56,448	60,155	74,427	117,743	
Total disappearance	99,279	114,621	108,077	125,498	167,853	
Carry-over, June 30	7,742	25,914	30,115	24,862	7,667	
Total disposition	107,021	140,535	138,152	150,360	175,520	
Difference, unaccounted 7/	+ 4,070	+ 509	- 4,086	+ 1,455	- 1,313	

Compiled by the Crop Reporting Service from official Government releases and information obtained from the following: State and Federal Grain Inspection Divisions, Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Commerce, Army Port of Embarkation, all railroads operating in the Northwest, and grain dealers, flour millers, and feed millers located in the Northwest.

1/ Imports included with wheat from Montana. 2/ Includes estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include mill-run or other residuals commonly used in prepared feeds. 3/Included with feed used on farms. 4/Partly estimated. 5/Included with shipments to California. 6/Included with exports to Japan. 7/Difference between total supplies and total disposition.

Table 12.- Wheat grain flour: Civilian consumption 1/, United States, 1935-51

Year	Wheat			Flour			
	Total	Per capita		Commercially produced 2/		Commercially and non-commercially produced 3/	
				Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Pounds	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds	1,000 sacks 4/	Pounds
1935	483,750	3.76	225.9	197,026	153.3	203,970	158.7
1936	489,474	3.79	227.1	200,322	154.9	206,212	159.5
1937	485,433	3.73	223.7	198,716	152.6	204,392	157.0
1938	495,855	3.78	226.8	202.968	154.7	208,822	159.2
1939	490,415	3.71	222.4	201,686	152.4	206,444	156.0
1940	491,845	3.70	222.2	202,616	152.6	207,058	155.9
1941	473,266	3.56	213.3	195,212	146.7	199,084	149.6
1942	499,986	3.83	229.5	207,436	158.7	210,552	161.1
1943	481,876	3.72	223.1	200,136	154.4	202,758	156.4
1944	471,895	3.64	218.5	196,100	151.3	198,410	153.1
1945	473,518	3.50	209.8	201,540	148.8	203,630	150.4
1946	483,329	3.41	204.5	205,457	144.9	207,109	146.1
1947	488,752	3.37	202.4	203,675	140.6	205,559	141.9
1948	479,938	3.26	195.6	200,050	135.9	201,776	137.1
1949	484,400	3.23	193.9	202,175	134.9	203,691	135.9
1950	478,238	3.16	189.4	199,844	131.9	201.068	132.7
1951	481,451	3.14	188.6	201,305	131.4	202,447	132.1

1/ Basis Census population adjusted for underenumberation of children under 5 and for members of the armed forces not eating out of civilian supplies. Consumption determined by adding flour imports to flour production and by deducting the following flour and products in terms of flour: Exports and shipments, military procurement, breakfast food produced in the flour milling industry. For further details on method of determination of flour consumption see The Wheat Situation, August-September 1951, pages 11-15.

2/ Bureau of Census. Includes estimates for 1940-44 which were developed by Bureau of Census in cooperation with BAE.

3/ Estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour, or exchanged for flour, as reported by BAE.

4/ 100 pounds.

Table 13.- Estimated July 1 wheat stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-52

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	58	391
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	307	135	125	95	662
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951 3/	396	235	85	100	816
1952 3/	254	270	35	80	639

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistical reports of U. S. Foreign Service Offices, or other information. 1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-52

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Carryover 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.8	8.7	12.9	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	4.0	47.9	7.0	13.9	10.0	11.6	42.5	0.2	42.7
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	17.9	9.1	6.1	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.3	8.3	6.9	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	18.7	6.8	2.1	35.9	.5	36.4
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.5	5.8	4.5	52.5	.6	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	18.7	5.4	10.4	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	23.7	2.0	37.9	6.7	8.9	4.4	8.3	28.3	7.2	35.5
1946	2.4	18.5	1.6	22.5	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	19.6	.6	20.2
1947	2.3	25.5	5/	27.8	4.6	5.6	5.1	6.6	21.9	2.6	24.5
1948	3.3	25.9	6.8	36.0	4.7	6.5	4.4	6.7	22.3	5.4	27.7
1949	8.3	18.1	9.0	35.4	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.9	20.1	5.8	25.9
1950	9.5	21.3	3.0	33.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	7.7	22.9	5.9	28.8
1951 6/	5.0	21.4	1.3	27.7	5.4	5.5	4.1	4.2	19.2	4.6	23.8
1952 6/	3.9	15.8									

1/ 1934-42, farm and terminal stocks only. Beginning in 1943, the figures also include interior mill and elevator stocks.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual items.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
6/ Preliminary.

Table .- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1943-52

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1943											
July-Dec.	47,114	28,680	765	76,559	4,549	20,763	5,293	3,429	34,034	417	34,451
1944											
Jan.-June	42,108	---	7,549	49,657	4,185	12,769	460	1,081	18,495	177	18,672
July-Dec.	30,985	22,525	3,295	56,805	3,685	13,390	4,994	8,753	30,822	393	31,215
1945											
Jan.-June	25,590	---	850	26,440	4,092	5,386	435	1,610	11,523	2,751	14,274
July-Dec.	12,166	23,708	1,869	37,743	3,413	6,630	4,098	6,513	20,654	3,848	24,502
1946											
Jan.-June	13,241	---	127	13,368	3,242	2,278	356	1,803	7,679	3,324	11,003
July-Dec.	2,365	18,487	865	21,717	2,476	4,755	4,506	1,407	13,144	205	13,349
1947											
Jan.-June	8,368	---	776	9,144	2,021	1,215	391	2,828	6,455	368	6,823
July-Dec.	2,321	25,497	41	27,859	2,360	3,115	4,670	1,981	12,126	1,441	13,567
1948											
Jan.-June	14,292	---	0	14,292	2,196	2,542	406	4,608	9,752	1,212	10,964
July-Dec.	3,328	25,886	2,040	31,254	2,414	3,654	4,080	3,701	13,849	259	14,108
1949											
Jan.-June	17,146	---	4,754	21,900	2,327	2,767	355	3,014	8,463	5,172	13,635
July-Dec.	8,265	18,102	7,436	33,803	2,438	4,287	4,581	2,003	13,309	3,288	16,597
1950											
Jan.-June	17,206	---	1,571	18,777	2,289	1,187	399	2,859	6,734	2,522	9,256
July-Dec.	9,521	21,257	2,319	33,097	2,629	2,779	4,417	4,012	13,837	836	14,673
1951 5/											
Jan.-June	18,424	---	726	19,150	2,576	2,458	384	3,644	9,062	5,092	14,154
July-Dec.	4,996	21,410	835	27,241	2,695	2,308	3,782	2,348	11,133	424	11,557
1952 5/											
Jan.-June	15,684	---	507	16,191	2,721	3,199	330	1,860	8,110	4,164	12,274
July-Dec.	3,917	15,759									

1/ Includes stocks in interior mill and elevators, in addition to stocks on farms and in terminals.
2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1943-45; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date.
3/ Residual item.
4/ Includes flour.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 16.-Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, 1942-52

Year beginning July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price received by farmers on 15th of month 1/												
1942	.51	.49	.55	.53	.50	.56	.61	.64	.69	.70	.72	.80	.58
1943	.91	.89	.95	1.01	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.05	.98
1944	1.07	1.08	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.21	1.09
1945	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.64	1.75	1.95	1.92	1.45	1.36
1946	1.76	1.62	1.91	1.99	2.07	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.81	2.47	2.45	2.40	1.93
1947	2.36	2.11	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	1.94	2.14	2.17	2.12	1.91	2.27
1948	1.72	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.44
1949	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.21
1950	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.58	1.57	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.31
1951	1.55	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.71	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.72	2/1.54
1952	1.75	1.77											
	Parity price 3/												
1942	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.15	
1943	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	
1944	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	
1945	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.33	
1946	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	
1947	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	
1948	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	
1949	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	4/1.65	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.70	
1950	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.79	4/1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	
1951	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	4/1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.68	
1952	1.68	1.68											
	Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 5/												
1942	.61	.59	.65	.59	.59	.70	.75	.79	.83	.81	.87	.94	.73
1943	1.01	.95	1.01	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.08
1944	1.13	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.27	1.34	1.39	1.55	1.22
1945	1.53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2.13	2.36	2.70	2.84	---	1.72
1946	2.09	1.95	2.24	2.39	2.68	2.79	2.86	3.11	2.54	3.11	3.19	3.03	2.55
1947	2.54	2.47	2.82	2.85	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.41	2.56	2.53	2.41	2.25	2.65
1948	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.64	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.57
1949	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.39	1.44	1.42	1.41
1950	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.62
1951	1.79	1.64	1.66	1.82	1.93	2.05	2.04	1.92	2.03	1.95	1.93	2.04	1.79
1952	1.97												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rates.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914 = 72 cents per bushel) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes, as revised January and October 1950 for the period 1926 through 1949.

4/ Transitional parity for 1950, beginning January, 95 percent of parity price computed on the formula in use prior to January 1, 1950; and for 1951 and 1952, 90 percent and 85 percent, respectively, of such parity price computation.

5/ Monthly average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

Table 17 - Rye: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1930-51

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	3,646	12.4	45,383
1931	3,159	10.4	32,777
1932	3,350	11.7	39,099
1933	2,405	8.6	20,573
1934	1,921	8.5	16,285
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239
1937	3,825	12.8	48.862
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680
1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1945	1,850	12.8	23,708
1946	1,597	11.6	18,487
1947	1,991	12.8	25,497
1948	2,058	12.6	25,886
1949	1,554	11.6	18,102
1950	1,744	12.2	21,257
1951 1/	1,733	12.4	21,410
1952 2/	1,350	11.7	15,759

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

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